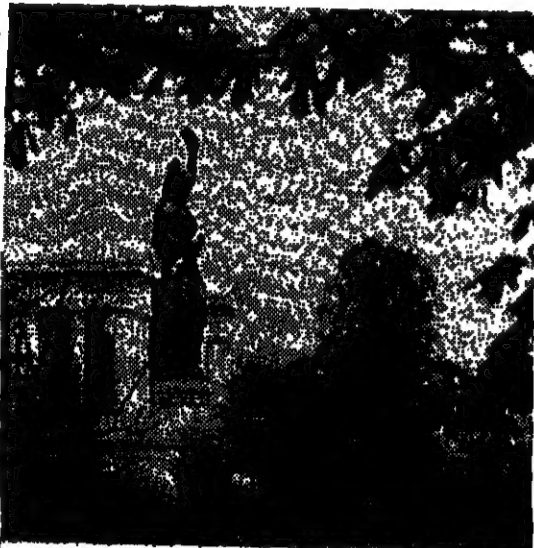




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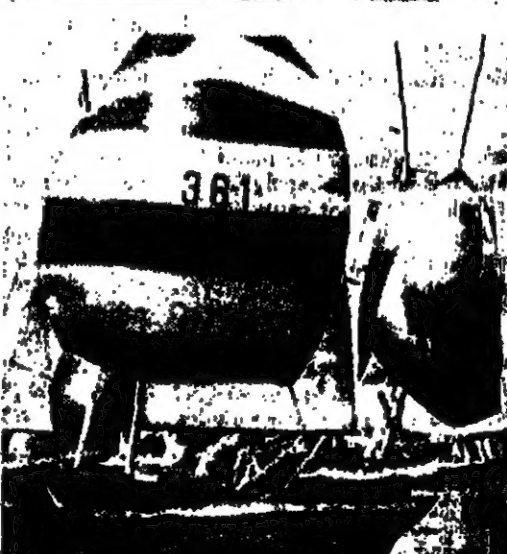
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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 17 June 1971  
Tenth Year - No. 479 - By air

## Nato conference links MBFR with Berlin talks

Nato's primary dimension as a military organisation won't friends as well as making some enemies in the early days. For the one group it was exclusively a defence organisation aiming to preserve the equilibrium between the military blocs.

For the other group the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was a capitalist instrument of aggression under the sign of the United States.

The closer the Alliance came to maturity the greater its discrimination became. We can only guess at how much effect universal criticism of the consequences and costs of this system of threats had in bringing about the changes that came.

At any rate Nato no longer put all its eggs in the military deterrent basket, but began to move into a second dimension, the political dimension of conciliation and détente.

This struck the opponents of Nato dumb for a while and also irritated some of the organisation's protagonists greatly.

One West German *Lexikon der Politik* dated back in 1967 that at the discussions on Nato reform the paradoxical suggestion had been put forward that it should be made an instrument of appeasement.

And former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss still believes today that an analysis of the military situation in Europe shows that "the preservation of security in peace and liberty requires

more expensive and from the military and technological point of view "better", that is to say their killing power is increasing, but their power to keep the peace is not! The technology of warfare does not automatically stabilise itself, of course.

On the contrary, at the highest levels of nuclear deterrent between the superpowers, for example, there are new rocket systems, no matter whether defensive or offensive, threatening the ability of the opponent to strike back and hence the carefully balanced nuclear scales.

Recognising the validity of both these arguments, the technological and the financial, Moscow and Washington agreed to embark on talks to limit the scope of rocket warfare, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

It is quite a natural and logical parallel that in the short or long-term something similar must happen on the level of conventional warfare, especially as the idea of a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe is not exactly new.

But some confusion reigned in Nato when Moscow sent its recent so-called signal from Tiflis in answer to Nato's Reykjavik, Brussels and Rome proposals dating from between 1968 and 1970, which seemed to be worth looking into at least.

What reply have the Allies now come up with at their spring conference in Lisbon to the Soviet proposal that they should taste the wine of MBFR (Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction)?



## Ecumenical conference

Willem Visser't Hooft (centre), honorary president of the World Council of Churches, was present at the ecumenical conference held in Augsburg. Julius Cardinal Döpfner (right) and Hermann Ditzelbinger, president of the Protestant Church in the Federal Republic also attended. (Foto: AP)

Nato said an unequivocal yes, but has hesitated to specify how seriously it meant it, and sent it out with a politically calculated but as rider. This reservation concerns a satisfactory solution of the Berlin Question which, it is hoped, will come before the end of the year and which could clear the way for a pan-European security conference. Thus all eyes are on Berlin.

On the question of MBFR, there has been a hiatus on the political scene but no lack of activity in diplomatic quarters. A kind of graded plan has been devised with the immediate task of sounding out Moscow's notions on a multilateral basis. Later on proper scouts will be named to carry out this work.

Being their calculations on the intelligence work of these scouts a conference of deputy foreign ministers will convene in the autumn to map out the way ahead for the route march, before the Nato winter conference in Brussels is able to make a politically decisive step.

All eyes will still be on Berlin and hopes will be pinned on similarly cautious cooperation on the part of Moscow. This schedule is not surprising, but it is sound.

Moscow should not rebuff the Lisbon communiqué. The Nato ministers were careful to welcome the treaty restricting the use of the seabed for military purposes as a "significant step forward" and praised the Soviet Union for acceding to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the question of banning bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Moreover their concern at the growth of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet is expressed in remarkably mild terms.

They have given far more attention to the third dimension of the alliance, protection of the environment, pointing to a (far distant) future when military problems may pale into significance compared with the pollution of the world around us.

Christian Polityka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

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Albrecht Dürer's work comprehensively displayed at  
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to millions

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but costs are prohibitive

Other communal efforts to bolster the rather than endeavour to court the "soft" of the East.

France and others are obviously over-estimating the fact that the changes Nato is going through are not based on a sober appraisal of the individual countries' own capabilities.

As far as the future military efforts of the West are concerned, firstly money is lacking – the cost of armaments rises in direct proportion to the investments required by the social services and the other justly considered if our Western ally is to be worth defending.

Secondly weapon systems are becoming

Soviet diplomats are uncommonly active at the moment compared with their counterparts in the West. The Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Gennady Tatarov was in London last weekend following visits to Copenhagen.

His main topic of conversation was this time the complexities of troop withdrawals and security conferences. Thus he was talking on precisely the same points as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting in Lisbon in the latter half of the previous week.

From this point of view Tatarov's journey seems to have some late. If he intended to encourage the individual Nato countries to take their own stand on these matters the Alliance as a whole precluded this possibility in the meantime.

Following the Lisbon Conference it seems that for the time being the Nato alliance will be following a communal course which should lead to a thorough sounding out of the situation and patient

## Bonn's detente policy important for Nato, according to Scheel

negotiations leading to a lasting reduction of tension in Europe.

General appeals for maintaining and strengthening the present position are no longer sufficient. The only people who are likely to regret this are those who feel that status quo, or perhaps paralysis, is the highest form of international relationships particularly with regard to relations between blocs of allies.

The Nato partners have forged a close link between a settlement of the Berlin question and the preparations for a European security conference. The one should only be possible after the other and the Nato allies have supported Walter

Scheel, the Bonn Foreign Minister, in his hopes for a settlement on Berlin by the end of the year.

There is not much to lose link between Berlin and the talks on a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength. Following Nato's pressure to have this theme discussed and now that the prospect of talks on this matter has become such an important element in President Nixon's arguments with the Senate, a certain amount of room for manoeuvre must be granted. These talks would be a trial of patience. The talks that have been going on for years on a limitation of strategic arms would be a short apprenticeship by comparison.

Are Brezhnev and Korygin really ready to make concessions? Are they really considering reducing the number of troops in their satellite countries? Can they risk it in the light of the efforts being made by the satellites to obtain more freedom? The West must have at

Continued on page 2







## ■ PROFILE

## Weichmann's retirement marks the end of an era for Hamburg

In Hamburg a grand old man is leaving the political stage. Professor Herbert Weichmann, senior burgomaster of the Freie und Hansestadt (Free Hanseatic city) will give up his office on 9 June.

The departure of Professor Weichmann marks the end of an era for Hamburg, an era that will be remembered under the retiring burgomaster's name. For six years Professor Weichmann has steered the ship of State in the Hanseatic port and has developed a style of representation and government that bears his personal stamp and corresponded thoroughly to Hanseatic traditions.

The constitution of the Federal state made Weichmann's office a fairly weak one. He was the "premier" but also the "equal". But he built up his position in the government of the city state to that of a governing statesman. He regarded himself as the first man in the Federal state of Hamburg and always avoided sinking to the depths of party politics.

Social Democrats in Hamburg respected their brother burgomaster and with delightful irreverence called him "God the Father".

The retiring burgomaster was born in 1896, the son of a Prussian-Jewish academic family in Landsberg, Silesia. He studied jurisprudence and was a combatant in the First World War.

Politically speaking the key experience in Weichmann's life was the Kapp Putsch. At that time when reaction against the Republic first became voiced lawyer

Weichmann spontaneously decided to attach himself to the German workers' movement.

He worked as a government adviser in Prussian offices rising to the position of personal adviser to the Prussian Premier, Otto Braun.

In his student days and afterwards Professor Herbert Weichmann worked as a journalist and was on the staff of the renowned liberal paper, *Frankfurter Zeitung*. In 1933 he had to leave Germany. At first he went to France and later fled to the United States via Spain.

In 1948 Herbert Weichmann returned to the Federal Republic prompted to do so by the then burgomaster of Hamburg, Max Brauer. His first position was president of the Hamburg accounts department and later he became the Hanseatic city's Senator responsible for finance.

In 1965 Weichmann helped the Social Democrats out of a difficult situation. Family difficulties were enough to persuade the prudish Hanseatic brothers that the then burgomaster Paul Nevermann should be voted out of office and within 24 hours Herbert Weichmann found himself occupying the senior burgomaster's chair.

This was intended as a temporary solution to a problem. The solution lasted until 1971. Weichmann carried out his duties as burgomaster in the same way as he considers he had carried out every office he had ever held. He says: "As if I had been doing it all my life."

His six years as Hamburg's senior burgomaster were a success story. He set up a planning staff as an instrument for drafting concepts for the future, drew up a plan of development for Hamburg and its outlying districts, created the essentials for harbour precincts at the mouth of the Elbe with the accession of Neuwerk Island to the Hamburg city state, and had a decisive influence on the compromise that was reached on financial adjustment.

In the Senate this foxy administration man was feared. On numerous occasions he sharpened his pencil and looked through a few figures that had been presented to him by the Senate - occasionally he found that his colleagues' arithmetic was not too good!

Weichmann's successor, the present junior burgomaster, education senator Peter Schulz, who is also a lawyer is not inheriting a sinecure! This former solicitor and ex-justice senator for Hamburg is a pragmatist through and through. He does not have the great dignity about him that enabled his predecessor to override all objections raised by his party. Peter Schulz takes care of the minor details.

Long discussions and a number of objections preceded his election to his new office. Many leading brothers in the Hamburg Social Democrat party fear that the new man who is only 41 years-old will start a lengthy "Schulz era" and thwart forever the dreams of the office of burgomaster for his colleagues in the Senate, Heinz Ruhnau and Helmuth Kern.

Whereas Heinz Ruhnau the Senator for Domestic Affairs cleverly kept in the background during the discussions about Weichmann's successor, the powerful Senator for Economic Affairs, Helmuth Kern plunged into the fray as a combatant. He was clearly shown to be second best to Peter Schulz.

The Economic Affairs Senator who is a



Herbert Weichmann  
(Photo: Archiv/Deutscher Press)

keen publicity man intends to be second shot and hopes that he can obtain for himself the position of burgomaster. The Federal state's committee of the SPD has, in the meantime, nominated Helmuth Kern as its candidate for this office. The actual decision Kern's candidature - will be made in the Senate itself - will be made 4 June at a party political conference in the Hamburg SPD. The party, in earlier times was generally speaking, tent to follow the suggestions of its members, has gradually become more rebellious.

Now it has managed to pass a moment ensuring that whenever there is

Continued on page 6

## ■ URBANISATION

## Munich congress underlines plight of our cities

Our cities are sick - and bankrupt. "Save our cities now" - the motto of the annual general assembly of the Cities Congress in Munich - summed up the malaise facing our cities in a penetrating cry for help.

The only reason the situation has not deteriorated into social confrontation, threatening law and order in the cities, is that there are no alternatives. Cities everywhere are in the same unenviable situation.

Rome, the Eternal City, is being suffocated by debts and traffic but still attracts a never-ending flow of migrants. Many people find living in Munich a torment but it still remains this country's "secret capital".

The invasion of commuters in the morning and their exodus in the late afternoon as they leave behind them the barren city streets proves better than a number of essays that city centres have become inhospitable.

Residential areas are not much better.

Continued from page 4

change in the Senate the candidate in the acting Federal chairman of the West German white-collar workers union. He had to submit to a gruelling interrogation from the party before being elected.

Should Helmuth Kern win the election - and no other candidate has yet appeared on the horizon - he will only be the junior burgomaster for a limited period. As soon as it was known Herbert Weichmann intended to stand down the FDP, the other coalition partner in Hamburg, claimed the office of junior burgomaster for itself, encouraged by a gentleman's agreement during the coalition negotiations. A compromise was finally decided upon which is unorthodox to say the least. In the first half of the legislative period, which continues until early 1974, the SPD will provide the burgomaster, then the FDP will get its turn.

Dieter Stücker  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1971)

Homogenous social groups like farmers or students soon take to the streets when they feel that their specific interests are being threatened, especially as individual interests and the interests of the group can be reduced to a common denominator.

That is not the case with the inhabitants of a city. Brought up to place their own interests above anything else, cityfolk are little moved by the interests of the community, especially if they themselves own property and hope to speculate.

The cities, driven on by their empty coffers and the demands of their inhabitants, must act quickly, even if this is against the wishes of interest groups both small and powerful.

At its sixteenth annual general meeting in Munich the Cities Congress made a public appeal, stating that the standard of a civilisation and its social services are reflected in the state and position of its cities.

German cities have performed great feats in the past, especially in the last 25 years. But now cities are threatened by dangerous trends.

There is the daily traffic chaos that costs lives and health, nerves and time and demands senseless material wastage. There is the threatened extinction of city centres, paralysed and throttled by private transport.

There is the muck, haze and smog hanging over cities, there are polluted lakes and rivers and the intolerable effects of the noise of traffic.

There is the lack of healthy homes and urgently needed social amenities such as hospitals, schools and efficient rail services.

After the stress of a day's work commuters withdraw within their own four walls at night, shutting themselves off from all outside life. Isolation reigns supreme where there could be social communication.

But we still have to live with our cities as there are no practical alternatives. There is more money to earn there, there are more stimuli and better social and cultural amenities and there is a greater variety of jobs and educational opportunities than in the country.

The conglomeration of people, energy and capital has its drawbacks but it is indispensable for trade and social development.

The cities' main problem is that the growing demand for housing, social amenities and public services is accompanied by a decreasing amount of municipal capital.

As there is little prospect of the cities' share of tax receipts being drastically increased - the central government and the Federal states the other beneficiaries, are too strong politically for this to occur - the only solution is to distribute the available money differently.

Realising this, Munich authorities decided to carry out a land reform programme. Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel calculated that fifty milliard Marks flowed into the coffers of property owners between 1960 and 1969 while only 42 milliards were spent on building council houses.

City politicians and the political parties have long since agreed that land reform is the cardinal factor in reviving our towns. One of the main reasons for the delay to the reform is the long time it takes for the public to become aware of a situation that needs reforming.

Homogenous social groups like farmers or students soon take to the streets when they feel that their specific interests are being threatened, especially as individual interests and the interests of the group can be reduced to a common denominator.

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## Pleas to save our cities

The development as such cannot be stopped. Stopping scientists from doing research and passing on their knowledge would serve humanity as little as stopping technologists from building, halting production or impeding consumption.

In many fields our society has made higher growth rates and technological advance as such a fetish of our era and even endangers humanity and nature for their sake.

Our economic system has set free powerful forces and contributed to freeing advanced industrial nations from material hardship. But it has developed one-sidedly. The social commitments and limits of the free market economy must be stressed more plainly.

If cities are really to be helped effec-

It the cities do not act, the apparent indifference of people in city affairs could be transformed into an aggressive interest that would be of little benefit.

In Munich President Gustav Heinemann cited Article Fourteen of Basic Law: "Property carries responsibilities. Its use must also serve the common good."

This article can be applied to land as it is a commodity that cannot be manufactured and thus takes up a special position in the economy. Its value is determined not by its own nature but by outside conditions.

Its value is the sum total of its position within the community. When this principle is recognised, the link between land ownership and the resulting social obligation can be seen.

Many prominent people in our society have repeatedly drawn attention to this. In a famous radio broadcast Professor Leibholz, a judge at the Federal Constitutional Court, demanded a change of current property laws in view of obvious social grievances.

The two major parties have repeatedly stated that land ownership is linked with

## Hannoversche Allgemeine

a special social obligation. What exactly this means for the Social Democrats is shown by a law to aid municipal building that will be discussed shortly in the Bundestag.

Though land reform will do a lot, it will not cure all ills. It has not yet been decided whether a city should cater more for pedestrians or motorists. It has not yet been decided what aspects should be borne in mind when a city is being redeveloped.

A city is always closely linked with the surrounding countryside and town planning must always take the surroundings into consideration. But many of the surrounding communities dismiss this as "city imperialism."

Planning in city centres could founder on the self-interest of property-owners while planning for the city and its immediate environment could fail because of the opposition of neighbouring communities.

The malaise facing the cities is also a sign of their political weakness. The fact that they, unlike the Federal states, are not involved in legislation and have to negotiate for a share of tax receipts are weaknesses that are based in Basic Law.

The cities are therefore left with only the annual cry of alarm at their congress. But perhaps they are also left with the displeasure of townsfolk who, if not politically articulate, break out in new roses or illnesses and flee the city streets.

Hans-Anton Papendieck  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 June 1971)

## President Heinemann appeals for land reforms

Opening the 16th annual general meeting of the Cities Congress in Munich on 26 May 1971, President Gustav Heinemann called upon the legislature to fulfil its constitutional obligation of land reform.

President Heinemann told the 1,200 delegates from 500 cities attending the two-day congress that land speculation was one of the sources of the malaise facing cities today. "If we do not master the problem, we shall come to a standstill," he warned.

The President was loudly applauded when he asked, "When shall we read plainly and clearly that Article Fourteen of Basic Law does not only guarantee the principle of ownership but also determines its limits?"

"When shall we read plainly and clearly from Article Fourteen of Basic Law that property carries with it an obligation and that its use must take into consideration the common good?"

"When will the legislature eventually carry out its obligations as far as land reform is concerned, not to mention any other field at the moment?"

The President added that these questions could also be directed to legal bodies. Legal bodies could not and should not take the place of the legislature and draw up general legal maxims from the principle of a welfare state.

But, he said, in isolated cases it could and should examine whether a property-owner's conduct was totally commensurate with the full content of Article Fourteen.

Heinemann wished great success to the four working groups dealing with the main problems of city politics such as redevelopment, transport, environment and finances.

Munich's Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel, the officiating president of the Cities Congress, named five basic conditions to ensure sensible town planning and urban construction in future.

Town planning must be more intensive, he said, plans for further city development must be given more thought, town planning must be given a new image, there must be better methods of administration and control and there must also be closer regional cooperation.

Speaking of the rise of land prices, Vogel stressed the social obligations connected with ownership of property. He said that the Federal Republic should adopt the Stockholm model where a very large part of the city lay directly under the control of the city authorities and private people could only own property for their own use and for a certain time.

Housing Minister Lauritz Lauritzen stated that the government's urban reconstruction report of 1970 showed how well it understood the situation at local level.

He added that the government was following developments with care and attention and had pointed out ways to solve the problems involved.

This included the Bill for a law governing local building and redevelopment. The second and third readings of the Bill were brought forward to the week immediately following Whitman.

When passed, the law will be the first step towards ending the shortcomings of the current law concerning urban construction, Lauritzen said.

Lauritzen added however that this law and the proposed amendment to the Federal Building Law were not in themselves sufficient to combat land speculation and achieve the necessary mobility of land ownership.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 May 1971)

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## ■ THINGS SEEN

## Dürer - an artist caught between two eras



Albrecht Dürer's name, even in this the five-hundredth anniversary year of his birth, still means no more to many educated men than an example of old German exactness and Nordic coldness.

In an age when religious pictures of all kinds arouse widespread disinterest the life-work of the great Nuremberg artist is seen in a light that tends to exclude the Christian aspect or alternatively over-aesthetise it.

The famous *Betende Hände* (Hands in prayer), which has been abused for touristic purposes is not at all the kind of work that it has been made out to be for many years, namely an artistic spectacle testifying to a religious fervour. It is nothing more than an exemplary masterpiece of detailed anatomical portrayal.

It is quite a different story with regard to Dürer's altar-pieces in which the free language of form subjugates the ties of the commissioned works or in which the fantasy is completely liberated à l'italienne.

It is possible to track down the contradictions in Albrecht Dürer's 'hand-writing' by comparing two works executed at almost the same time, the *Paumgartner Altar* in Munich, dating from 1503 and the *Adoration* (Adoration), dating from 1504 and now in the Uffizi Gallery.

Statuesque grouping of figures which marks out the former disciple of Wohlgemut is still underlined in the former work by hermetic figures on the side. But in the picture executed one year later there is the festively loose grouping of the kings, the vista on to the hills and the architectural ruins, an inflexible late-Gothic cliché transposed into Renaissance generosity.

These contradictions underline the fact that Dürer, unlike any other master of his age was the chronicler of two epochs. He was late on the scene for the Middle Ages

and in at their death with his petty-bourgeois parsimony and his worn-out pictorial clichés and the painter of a period of transition from the sacred spell to a more humanist era.

Dürer's doctrine of proportions, his nude drawings and paintings come into this category. They chronicle the liberation of the human body from the Nordic "Code of honour" and from the metallic Realism of their great old Flemish predecessors.

The Adam and Eve copperplate engravings dating from 1504 and the Prado gallery's painting of the same subject (1507) are glowing examples of this portrayal of mankind which is quite untypical of Nordic painting in its combination of proud geometry of figures and sensual carnal knowledge.

The famous Nuremberg artist had delivered his artistic credo at the early age of thirteen with his silverpoint engraving self-portrait. And this came before he had made any professional contact with his future métier.

This shows a self-awareness that has not been yoked to the strict discipline of time. The almost pedantic experience of reality that is shown in water-colour landscapes and also some of the larger canvases is inherited from the days of apprenticeship as a goldsmith, which Dürer completed before his artistic training.

Here he met up with one of the contemporaries he most admired - Martin Schongauer, who also came from a family of goldsmiths and who had been made into one of the most significant pre-Dürer graphic artists by this apprenticeship.

Once again we see in these two artists the proof of the fact that an artistic 'handwriting' can be built up by the proud originality of an apprenticeship in one of the crafts.

Painting as "free art" is one of the least free of all professions even at times when princes and the upper middle-classes are the patrons. It was a question of living with and from commissioned works for the artists.

The *Paumgartner Altar* is a prime example of this pious hybrid of: condensing bourgeois



Dürer's self-portrait owned by the Prado, Madrid (Photo: Katalog)

patronage. The two wings that frame the *Adoration* and on which the *Paumgartner* sons are depicted as St Eustace and St George are more important than the central picture.

They overwhelm the portrait of Mary which is petrified in ponderous architecture.

This is a clear example of how the wishes of patrons place a burden on the overall composition of the work and how the framework of pious modes of thought forces the spirit that is struggling to free itself back into the horizons of late-Gothic experience.

If Dürer's knowledge of human proportion were not specified in the figures of patrons this altar would have to be included among the many sacral works of this period despite its brilliant colouring.

It is probably not an exaggeration to count Dürer as the first of the great realist of Nordic painting who led men from the cool self-evident nature of concrete experience (inherited from Rogier van der Weyden) back to their own selves.

The greatest advance in Dürer's undistorted portraiture is the isolation of mankind in the oppressive late-Medieval superstructure of salvation and damnation to which he raised them and to have had a sense of man's being as a corporeal creature in all its beauty and hideousness, dignity, depravity and sensuality.

The unadorned charcoal drawing of Dürer's dying mother, the painting of masterbuilder Hieronymus and finally Dürer's last painting, the portrait of the adventurer Johann Kleeberger, dating from 1526, are the most competent witnesses of this experience of mankind.

Freeing of the individual in painting and drawing is accompanied by a lifelong dependence such as is symptomatic of the social condition of the artist at the threshold of a new era.

Again and again his modest amount of wealth is endangered. It is endangered by the attitudes of the Nuremberg city fathers, by the death of his patron Maximilian, and by the journeys to Venice and The Netherlands that are an essential part of his life.

Continued on page 7

Dürer's Adam and Eve, a copper engraving, done in 1504, belonging to the Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nuremberg (Photo: Katalog)

## Albrecht Dürer - salesman and artist

Even five hundred years after his death Albrecht Dürer's stature and position during his life cannot be mistaken. It can be no disputing his overwhelming importance - attested to by great contemporaries such as Michelangelo, Rafael, Erasmus of Rotterdam and Melancthon. The sometimes rather embarrassing Dürer hallelujah does not detract from this fact.

There are few other creative artists that age that we know as well as Albrecht Dürer. Dürer kept a complete record of his work in letters, diaries, theory works and in a family chronicle.

The life of this artist around the clock from the Middle Ages to the modern has modern, highly relevant features from today's standpoint.

Dürer was the first artist to offer his work at low prices so that as many people as possible could acquire it. His work series (The Apocalypse, The Life of Christ and the minor woodcut Passion) all engravings made him known through Europe and spread his fame.

He was an excellent businessman not only sent his wife and maid to Nuremberg and Frankfurt to offer works for sale, but he also drew up a price list for his prints and sent his Konrad Schweizer on a business trip to impress upon him: "If he (the artist) should succeed in selling the print at higher prices, he should spare no effort and not let himself be hindered by gaming or careless actions."

His business sense also helped him to advantage of a suitable opportunity. When all the world spoke of the misadventure of a pig in Alsace in the year of 1496, he quickly made an engraving of it hoping it would sell well.

Germany's most famous and popular artist was always conscious about his image. He spent a number of years working on his monogram which he was satisfied with its form. It bore the trade-mark whose misuse was not punished.

A decree published by the city of Nuremberg on 3 January 1512 stated: "The stranger who sells drawings in the town hall bearing an imitation of Albrecht Dürer's signature must be ordered to promise to remove these signatures on all his works."

Dürer also objected to copies of his works. After his *Great Passion* and *Marienthron* appeared in the world he wrote a letter from Venice to a friend Willibald Pirckheimer, complaining about his Italian colleagues, "these unfaithful, mendacious, thieving rogues. He even brought an action against the antonio Ramondi."

Convinced that the quality of his work was unsurpassed, Dürer never failed to lecture other people of the fact. The Nuremberg alderman for the time Michael Behaim ordered a coat of arms from him, Dürer sent him the finished product along with a short note.

"Please leave it thus," he wrote, "if you would be able to improve on it I have made it diligently and true to the ideals of art. Those of you who want to understand it will confirm the fact."

In his last theoretical work on painting - it did not appear until his death on 6 April 1528 - he lectured fellow-artists.

"It is obvious," he said, "that artists are not unskilled with their hands and the use of colour although they previously lacked proportion, perspective and the like. It is therefore to be expected that they learn these too and combine skill and knowledge so that they will in time not have to admit the superiority of any other nation."

(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 May 1971)

## ■ THE ARTS

## Albrecht Dürer's work comprehensively displayed at Nuremberg exhibition

All efforts to comprehend Albrecht Dürer outside of his work have been in vain. The large exhibition in Nuremberg's Germanisches Nationalmuseum opened on the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth provides the proof.

Dr Peter Strieder, the museum director, has been preparing for this exhibition for six years. There is a long series of showcases forcing visitors to concentrate on every painting and every graphic work. This intimacy and resulting demand for concentration does not fail to have an effect. Equally unique is the idea behind the exhibition.

Visitors are gradually introduced to the master. The first room contains documents. Then the artist himself can be met. The youthful and correspondingly self-confident Dürer greets the visitor in his self-portrait of 1493 lent by the Louvre.

To the right hangs the 1498 self-portrait lent by the Prado. Then comes the Munich self-portrait - the well-known work painted in 1500 showing Dürer with his long flowing locks. The signed self-portrait from Erlangen can be seen in the same room.

There are also portraits of his father, his wife Agnes and his "Portrait of a Young Man" painted in 1500 in Munich for which Dürer's brother Hans modelled.

It is not long before the visitor is confronted with the rest of Dürer's work. At first the organisers wanted to show everything that the young artist experienced.

Nuremberg is well-represented with wood-carvings and portraits of inhabitants. The early wood-carvings on the Upper Rhine which gave Dürer a great stimulus during his apprentices years are also documented in the work of Schongauer and the engravings of Hausbuchmeister.

Dürer's earliest woodcut - *Hieronymus* (1492) - can be seen here along with the earliest book engravings - *Narrenschiff* and *Der Ritter von Turn*.

The next room deals with his two journeys to Italy. The Netherlands follow with works by Massys and Provost and engravings by Lucas von Leyden lent by the Munich Pinakothek.

Even then we do not obtain a glimpse of all Dürer's work. First we have to see the world that fashioned Dürer's ideas. The plenty of the Late Middle Ages is shown by prayer books and contemporary writings, the Catholic heaven in Dürer's works such as the excellent woodcut *Gnadenstuhl*.

The Free Imperial City of Nuremberg is also part of the artist's environment. That is why the next room contains the Imperial jewel chest. But the chest is empty - the jewels are in Vienna.

But Dürer's two portraits of the Kaiser are to be seen there, resplendent in their newly-restored colour, along with old views of Nuremberg.

Exactly this contradictory dual aspect of a fight for existence and a nobility shapes Albrecht Dürer's life work a paradoxical epicness.

The sign of relief: "Here I am my own master, at home I am a scrounger" that Dürer heaved in Venice is reflected throughout all his self-portraits.

Christian Herchenröder (Handelsblatt, 21 May 1971)

Dürer's Paumgartner Altar loaned to Nuremberg from Munich's Pinakothek

The highlight of the celebrations in Nuremberg commemorating the 500th anniversary of Albrecht Dürer's birth was the opening of the large Dürer exhibition in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum by President Gustav Heinemann. The exhibition, the largest ever devoted to the works of Dürer, is taking place in the gallery in the upper storey of the old section of the museum. Preparations for the exhibition had been going on for two years. Twenty-four specialists contributed their expertise under the direction of Peter Strieder, the museum director. 110 museums and private collections from fourteen countries lent works. Two hundred drawings are on show along with all Dürer's graphic work. The catalogue lists some 730 items. The exhibition is divided into 26 sections, each with a room of its own. It will remain open until 1 August.

Then the visitor is subjected to the whole range and variety of Dürer's work - though only gradually so that the artist's development can be experienced.

It is exciting to see how Dürer dealt with the ancient world that had become a routine part of Renaissance painting in Italy but was little known north of the Alps.

Four drawings of Mantegna can be viewed along with two preparatory sketches. He made many nude studies but most have been lost in the course of time.

In this way Dürer discovered nature that was only hinted at in works of the Late Middle Ages and never given full realistic expression.

Dürer however painted water-colours that give an extremely precise reproduction of natural phenomena and have something of an Impressionist air about them.

His animal studies belong to this category and a wall is devoted to them. His famous study of the hare is not on show here but the visitor can see his studies of a crab, a stag's head, a lion and a hippopotamus.

Dürer's sharp eye for nature also influenced and transformed the depiction of Christian themes. This is shown in the next room with the excellent *Paumgartner Altar*, the *Passion* from Karlsruhe and the *Maiden with a Carnation*.

Dürer's graphic works follow, looking as if they had only just been printed. The *Apocalypse* borrowed from Munich is given a whole wall. The *Major Passion* is represented by the best examples.

A copper engraving of the *Passion* has been lent by a private collector and

Amsterdam provided an edition of the *Minor Passion* just as Dürer printed it with four pictures on every page.

The works done for Kaiser Maximilian take up a number of rooms. The *Ehrenpforte* is made into one monumental work by piecing together the individual sheets. The Imperial Sanctuarium too attracts visitors' admiration. The Kaiser's prayer book with illustrations by Dürer and Altdorfer can also be seen.

The pictures of everyday life perhaps do not start to impress until it is realised that Dürer took just as much trouble in depicting fighting mercenaries, dancing peasants or the miscarriage of a sight-legged sow.

Dürer's theoretical works can be seen in the original. Items are exhibited showing that Dürer's ideas influenced Nuremberg goldsmiths and glass painters.

In the last room there hang the excellent portraits that show that Dürer's experiences and theories opened up new paths for art, leading to a new way of thinking and a new image of Man.

Jens Thimpe (Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 May 1971)

## 79 Dürer drawings go on the market

Nuremberg's Dürer anniversary year has come up with a minor sensation in the world of art dealing: Edelmann the art and rare-book dealer in conjunction with the Zürich-based art dealers August Laube is offering 79 original drawings by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) for sale. Their total value is one million Marks.

It is the first time in ages that such a large number of works by Dürer has come on the market at one and the same time. The collection which will be on show at a special exhibition took three years to gather together.

Among the works offered for sale are some decided rarities such as *Sankt Christophorus mit Zurückgewandtem Kopfe* (Saint Christopher with head turned) with an asking price of 15,000 Marks, and the *Entthauptung der heiligen Katharina* (Beheading of Saint Katharine) valued at 45,000 Marks as well as great series like *Apokalypse* (sixteen sketches) valued at 65,000 Marks and *Die grosse Passion* (The great passion) twelve sketches priced at 42,000 Marks.

The two most expensive works are *Ritter, Tod und Teufel* (Knight, Death and the Devil) which dates from 1513 and is valued at 80,000 Marks, and *Die Melancholie* (1514) priced at 75,000 Marks. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)





**Frankfurter Rundschau**

**Florian Rauberg/PAM**  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1977)



## THE ECONOMY

# Road to economic normalisation will be long, according to Karl Klasen

In the economics department at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance hard times for speculation on foreign exchange are being forecast. These "hard times" should last for a year or even longer.

In fact it is not only for the speculators that the times have become hard but also for those who stand on the sidelines and try to forecast how the floating dollar — or the dollar-manipulated-by-the-Bundesbank in Frankfurt — will develop as an international currency.

Everybody is racking his brains to try to predict how swiftly this country's economy will approach the threshold of recession and how comfortably it will weather the newly fixed parity after the official return to the old dollar-Mark exchange rate of DM 3.66 to the \$.

The "agreement" reached by Superminister Karl Schiller and Bundesbank President Karl Klasen after days of really bitter verbal tussles does not reveal much of the matters on which they have reached agreement.

All that we can be certain of is that: The Bundesbank will offer for sale at a cheap rate part of its dollar reserves that have now reached a value of forty thousand million Marks and thereby keep the value of this guiding currency low in comparison to the Mark for some time to come.

The government has confirmed the point on which it left us in the dark previously, namely that after the period of floating the Mark would return to its old parity.

But there are already doubts about the second of these two pointers. They are being underlined by employers' associations in branches such as the retail trade and credit financing, by Bonn ministry officials and Karl Klasen's deputy, Otmarr Emminger, as well as the Director of the Bundesbank, Heinrich Immler.

They all doubt whether the European



Economic Community Council of Ministers has really set its sights on sticking to the old parities after the end of the period of flexible, floating exchange rates.

They laid far more stress on the point that this had been made dependent on the "conditions obtaining at the time" on 9 May and the "probable developments" that were forecast at the same time.

On the very day that Professor Schiller and the Bundesbank President reached their agreement Otmarr Emminger pointed out that a revaluation of the Mark could not be "ruled out".

Therefore there is complete uncertainty surrounding all the factors that could have a decisive effect on inflation and stability in the next few months.

"Nobody knows how low the dollar exchange rate will sink. Reports that DM 3.45 to the \$ would be the lowest point for the Bundesbank are putting pressure on the bank of issue in Frankfurt by their very existence and the fact that they could give a guide by which speculators could orientate their activities. They are forcing the Bundesbank to accept an even more powerful swing of the pendulum or to provoke one itself.

It is uncertain whether the far-reaching ban on interest payments on accounts held by foreigners resident outside the Federal Republic is really leading to the withdrawal of money from these accounts, which the government and the Bundesbank had hoped, or whether this money will be channelled along the still permitted route on to the Federal Republic capital market. It could certainly help avoid some bottlenecks on this country's capital market, but then it would remain in this country.

\* It is still unclear what covering fire the EEC partner countries will decide on when they meet on 1 July — if they actually get around to deciding anything.

\* Whether interest rates in the United States of America will go up to such a level that they attract wayward dollars back home is another unknown quantity.

\* What policy the Federal Republic will decide on with regard to interest rates is a complete mystery at the moment.

By lowering Bank Rate and relieving the demands of minimum reserves the Bundesbank can mark time, of course.

Even if it wanted to use these classic weapons from its armoury to create more liquid cash it would not succeed. With its sale of foreign exchange on the open market it is forcing money abroad and pushing up interest rates.

In addition the difference between interest levels in the Federal Republic and other countries is no longer as marked as it was a few weeks since.

The costs of steady exchange rates that German borrowers have to pay to their foreign creditors apart from interest are higher at a time of flexible exchange rates and make the business gradually unfavourable.

Furthermore foreign loans do not lead to an increase in the amount of money circulating in the Federal Republic as they do at a time when exchange rates are pegged. They are no longer exchanged by the Bundesbank for money from the central bank, but have to be paid for from Marks that are already circulating.

Since last year the amount of money in the Federal Republic has increased by nine per cent, excluding short-term (less than six-month) time deposits and by 22 per cent if these monies are included.

A policy that tries to cut down the increase to eight, seven or six per cent can scarcely take care of lower interest rates. Nor should it do so if the intended

pressure on company profits and both sides of industry is to have a chance of success.

New problems arise in connection with this, however, and they make the calming down of the industrial economic situation seem misplaced.

Already Bundesbank President Klasen is warning that the time when German companies have to pay their interests and obligations because of debts they have incurred at home. He said: "There has never been a transaction of this magnitude in the history of finance in Germany, with no experience of such matters."

Herr Klasen and others will be able to avoid gaining experience of this kind, however. Continually rising rates and the impossibility of German credit institutes of giving without first-class security cost that many a bankruptcy-court will have its work cut out.

Interest rates are likely to be a major factor as regards rising costs at which wage and salary levels off a little and for those who may well vie for top place in the industrialists' nightmares. They are suggestions for tackling important matters before the period of flexible exchange rates is over.

The end of this period, with the continuing at its old parity and a revaluation of the Mark would be the Federal Republic industrial boost, while prices remained high.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance said developments could be more alternatives to the bureaucratic and impenetrable. But even in the Ministry have been objections that the government and the Bundesbank must walk the narrow path between inflation and deflation.

The path could be so narrow that it is impossible to achieve the aim of stabilisation without an equal economic crisis.

And even Karl Klasen has a piece of sure knowledge to offer against the uncertainties of the economic situation: "It is certain that the road back to normalisation for all is striving will be long."

(Die Zeit, 17 June 1971)

With the additional restrictions posed on government spending the net has got into yet another phase. Less funds must of necessity mean reforms.

For the proposed relation of 30 Marks that have been put on the table, however, he must have confidence. As a matter of fact voluntary contributions only accounted for 10,000 Marks of the increase in total.

In this respect too there is a big difference between the two sides of the trial of strength can be seen. In this respect too there is a big difference between the two sides of the trial of strength can be seen.

What is more Schiller's guide eight per cent for wage increases applies and this no longer fits the economic landscape.

Finally we have only to look at some horrifying examples. In Britain as well as in the United States wages have continued to rise at a time when the economy is going downwards.

A long-term period of floating exchange rates, furthermore, increases the uncertainty in our exporting trade. Quite apart from this, Bonn would be rough-handling its partners in the European Economic Community if it returned to the previous fixed parity at a reasonable period of time — which this has already been discussed in itself.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 June 1971)

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

# Foundations and shrewd tax-dodging

Foundations just conservative or reactionary clubs for dignitaries only, engaged to uphold the capitalist system and to avoid death duties — or are private organisations which set out to present the State with a number of things that they consider progressive?

There is at the moment a heated discussion going on in public about these two extremes of criticism of foundations and the end of it does not seem to be in sight.

An evening of information attended by parliamentarians from Bonn and the Federal states and experts on the system of foundations, convened by the Foundation Association for German Science (of which the German Research Community is a member) in Wiesbaden threw some light on the subject and produced some concrete suggestions for tackling important matters.

Matters on which progress was made for instance were the specific duties of foundations, their relationship to the State and the question of control by society. But after this conference the conflict between these two vastly different standpoints remains.

For all those who view foundations as a unique opportunity to provide social alternatives to the bureaucratic and impenetrable State in all conceivable spheres have been objections that the government and the Bundesbank must walk the narrow path between inflation and deflation.

But they are moving along a very narrow path. This was shown clearly in the discussion at a lecture given by Karl Heinz Sohn, State Secretary at the Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

He stated that it was a convincing answer to the challenge of Communism to renounce large inheritances of unproductive money and to place such money in a Stiftung where it would provide a liberal alternative to State-controlled capitalism and at the same time help to solve some of the burning problems of the future.

It is practically essential to create a discussion on both sides to gain any clear idea of what the matter is all about. Karl Sohn's adversary, Professor Kurt H.

Biedenkopf said this in much more conciliatory terms. The legal constitution of a privileged foundation was not, he said, an instrument for running an industrial concern in a particularly favourable form — for this there are quite enough methods provided by commercial law — and it is simply unworthy to use foundations to deal with problems such as concentration of the press, accumulation of capital wealth in private hands and government investments.

If "private wealth with a privileging function is to be transformed into actual public wealth with the function of helping society," as the Free Democrat parliamentary party suggests, quite precise programmes must be developed as progressive alternatives to State and local government projects.

Whereas Herr Sohn proposes the whole gamut of so-called community works ranging from education to town and country planning as well as foreign relations, Herr Biedenkopf is more realistic and sees cultural themes in the spheres of education and science as being the duties of foundations should carry out.

They should sniff out shortcomings in the "science market" and keep "the plurality of scientific questioning" an open book. In the course of the discussion it quickly became obvious where the border lines.

Representatives of foundations were unable to give a satisfactory answer to questions such as whether it was the duty of a foundation to give a helping hand to a scientist with Marxist ideas who is unable to get his dues at a university because of his leftist notions.

In the major German scientific foundations remarkable steps are being taken towards internal reform. Internal reforms must go hand in hand with a reform of legislation governing foundations and taxation.

There has been a growing interest in setting up foundations in the Federal Republic in the past few years. Each year seventy to eighty new foundations have begun their work. A total of four thousand foundations with a total wealth of about three milliard Marks spend about six hundred million Marks each year on the most diverse works for the general good.

But only when the many repressive bureaucratic impediments to free activity beneficial to society in general are removed will foundations be set up to carry out programmes that point the way to the future rather than just as tax dodges.

Georg Harbmüt Altenmüller  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 May 1971)

## Scientific foundations are expanding

buying itself with experimental and clinical viral studies.

Among other projects that receive financial aid are the Institute for Biological Cybernetics in Tübingen and medical research at a university level for teacher-training purposes.

The range of projects in which the Association now has an interest stretches from equipping university administrations with teleprinters and the setting up of information dissemination and documentation centres for German as a foreign language (for foreign-language teachers and the like).

New projects are in the planning stage, such as a team for testing and researching natural talents, the setting up of modern buildings for research groups and international congresses of highly qualified scientists, which would be different from and better organised than the present-day unproductive conferences.

For some years the archives for scientific statistics within the Founder's Association

## Foundations in the Federal Republic of Germany

There are around 650 foundations in the Federal Republic. North Rhine-Westphalia has the most, about 150, and the Saar the fewest — just two. Most of these foundations are not yet ten years old.

Wendling in Bavaria claims the oldest German foundation, the Hospital founded in 917.

\* **The Volkswagen Foundation:** This was set up ten years ago by the Bonn government and the Federal state of Lower Saxony with headquarters in Hannover. Its assets are not far short of 1,100 million Marks. In addition to this it can claim dividends on a 36% holding of Volkswagen shares. Its business manager is Secretary-General Gotthard Gamboke. The VW Stiftung Volkswagenwerk backs a whole series of research programmes.

\* **Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation:** Founded in January 1968 to extend the scope of the Krupp family concern. Its assets consist of all the shares in Friedrich Krupp GmbH in Essen, which have a nominal value of five hundred million Marks. Its business manager is Professor Karl-Heinz Sohn, the State Secretary at the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

\* **Robert Bosch Foundation:** Celebrating its fiftieth birthday this year. It was set up by Robert Bosch and specialises in medical matters. Its assets are of a nominal value of 259 million Marks.

\* **Carl Zeiss Foundation:** This foundation set up by the prominent ophthalmologist Dr Ernst Abbe in 1889 has two headquarters, in Jena and Hildesheim. Its assets are approximately 200 million Marks. The declared aim of this Foundation is: "To permit employees of the Carl Zeiss and Jena Glaswerk to develop their personalities to the full with legal protection and financial as well as personal independence." In addition research work in the natural sciences is backed.

\* **Fritz Thyssen Foundation:** Its headquarters are in Cologne. The Foundation was started in 1959 by Dr Amélie Thyssen and Countess Anita de Zichy-Thyssen. Its assets consist of shares of the August Thyssen foundries with a nominal value of 100 million Marks. The main aim of the Foundation's work is helping young scientists.

\* **Max Grundig Foundation:** This was set up a year ago by the industrialist Max Grundig from Fürth in order "to secure

the continuance of the Grundig group after his death". Its assets consist of almost all participation quotas of the Grundig group. Their exact value has not been made public but is somewhere between 100 and 200 million Marks.

\* **The Freiherr vom Stein Foundation:** This Foundation with capital assets of 75 million Marks promotes artistic, scientific and humane works all over Europe and works for environmental and monument protection. Headquarters are in Hamburg.

\* **The Mahle Foundation:** This organisation based in Stuttgart concentrates on health matters and the welfare of the young. Its capital is about sixty million Marks.

\* **The Ziegler Fund:** This Fund serves to promote the work of the Max Planck Institute for Organic Chemistry in Mülheim on the Ruhr. Its capital assets increase each year and stand at approximately forty million Marks at the moment.

\* **Der Allgemeine Hannoversche Klosterfonds:** This Foundation was set up in 1818 with capital that became available following the dissolution of the princely courts of the bishops of Osnabrück and Hildesheim. Its assets are of a nominal value of close on forty million Marks. The aim of the Foundation is to administer the real estates of the committee of canons and deacons in Hannover.

\* **Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY):** Set up in 1959 to construct and operate a high-output accelerator. Its capital amounts to thirty million Marks.

\* **The Posselt Foundation:** This Foundation with a capital of thirty million has made it its duty to preserve Libeck's character and public places.

\* **The Max Planck Institute for Organic Chemistry Research:** This Foundation was set up in 1939 by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of the Sciences, with headquarters in Berlin. Its headquarters is in Mülheim. The 29-million-Mark Foundation supports research work into problems concerning organic chemistry.

\* **Werner Reimers Foundation for Research into Anthropoloid Genetics:** Its capital of 36 million Marks is used to finance a study centre for interdisciplinary research.

\* **Borstel Research Institute:** This carries out research in the spheres of experimental biology and medicine. Capital: approximately 25 million Marks.

\* **Heidelberg University Orthopaedic Clinic and Polyclinic:** Set up in 1918 by several Heidelberg industrial concerns, this foundation has assets of around 25 million Marks.

\* **Max Planck Society for the Promotion of the Sciences:** With about 23 million Marks capital this Foundation backs research institutes in the most diverse spheres.

Official figures published by many foundations for their capital are generally understated. They often show only the nominal value of shares or participation in companies. For instance the actual assets of the *Allgemeiner Hannoverscher Klosterfonds* is presumably ten times as great as officially published.

Moreover declared capital says very little about the actual scope of a foundation. Many statistics are compiled from a foundation's expenditure.

On these figures the top ten are: The Max Planck Society, the VW Foundation, Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron, the Fraunhofer Society, Prussian Artistic Properties, the Founders' Association for German Science, the Carl Duisberg Society, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and finally the Heidelberg University Orthopaedic Clinic and Polyclinic.

(Hendelsblatt, 14 May 1971)



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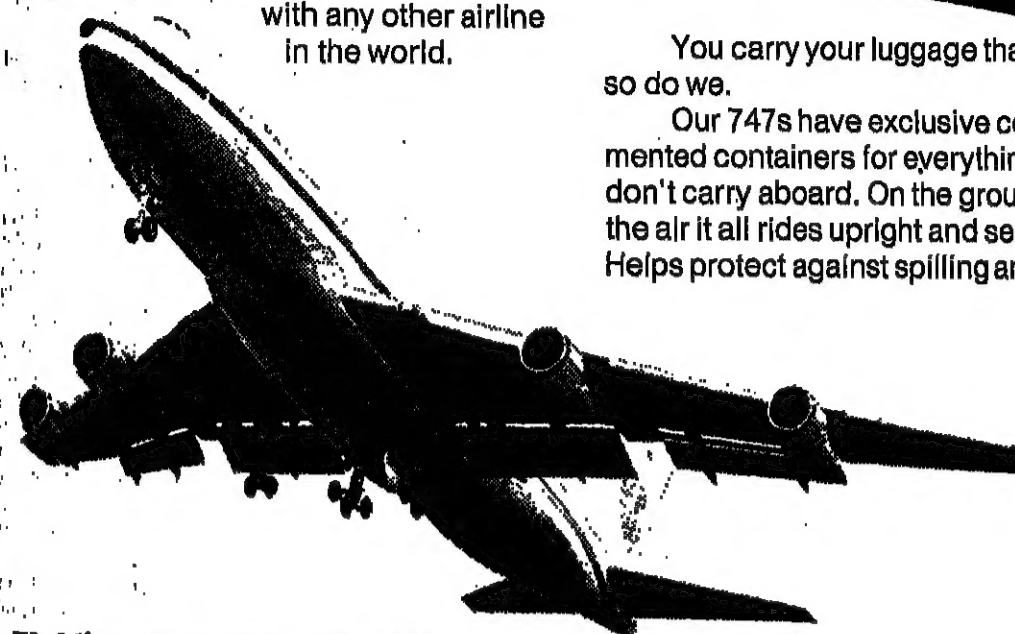
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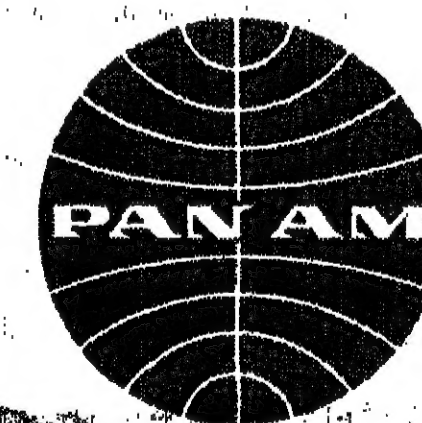
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## COLLECTING

## Weapon collecting is a good investment

At ten thirty am on 22 May a shot from a 250-year-old cannon opened the Fourth Weapons Fair held on Stuttgart's Killesberg. The Fair is the only one of its kind in Europe. For five days visitors were able to see almost everything the sport and hunting weapon industries had to offer.

European arms dealers hate looking back at the immediate post-war era when the arsenals of Europe emptied and stocks of old weapons were sold to American soldiers and arms dealers at bargain prices.

Before leaving the European battlefield, GI's went on a hunt for souvenirs, war trophies, pistols, guns, and machine-guns. War-ravaged Europe was glad of the business to be made from these relics of a dark age and noticed at too late a stage that stocks were almost exhausted.

Prices rocketed. Many people in the United States have now realised that there is a lot of money to be earned in this field. What was an eccentric hobby twenty years ago has now become a means of capital investment. The idea of treating arms as a capital investment has now spread to Europe.

There are a number of factors to bear in mind when making capital investment in weapons. First of all there is a difference between weapons that are used in earnest and those that are only used for parades and decoration.

Ceremonial weapons are finely wrought and decorated with chrome, silver or even ivory and jewels. Generally ceremonial weapons are a century old or more and include swords, halberds, sabres, battle-axes, mediaeval cudgels and armour.

Prices for this type of weapon have fluctuated little in recent years. But some examples have fetched remarkably high sums. In general the same is true of these weapons as of wrought jewelry — the artistic value of the work done on them increases the price little, if at all.

On the other hand used weapons made in 1860 or afterwards are very marketable and are thus a better capital investment.

The weapons must still function and be in a good condition. They must be capable of use at any time, that is if ammunition for them is still available.

There is also the question of condition. As with coins, it is completely wrong to believe that worn out or well used items fetch the same or a higher price. The closer the item approaches mint condition, the more valuable it is.

Each part of a weapon has a serial number and it is important that these numbers should all be the same.

At present the weapons most popular with collectors are those with an historical background such as German and Swiss guns from the two world wars.

But collectors ought to work systematically. There are a number of ways to collect weapons. They can be collected according to the technical principles they incorporate — muzzle-loaders, flintlocks, percussion weapons, breech-loaders.

They can be collected by type — personal fire-arms such as revolvers, guns and duelling-pistols; long-range military or hunting weapons; or the cold steel of daggers, swords and similar weapons.

They can be collected according to mechanical systems where each type is represented by one item. Or they can be collected according to calibre.

Of course these systems can easily be combined. A collector could for instance collect all muzzle-loaders of a certain calibre made by European manufacturers. Rare items that do not qualify for his main collection can be exchanged like postage stamps. Combining the various methods of collection is sometimes necessary. A collector would be able to fill his whole house with all the different versions of the Colt that have been made. But it is not always the well-preserved older items that are in demand. Every year in the United States collectors flock to buy the jubilee items of Colt Industries who still continue to produce small quantities of the gun known to all Western fans. They also make special items decorated with chrome or nickel. Serial numbers are generally kept as low as possible with new productions. Speculation often results from the belief that production will soon be stopped.

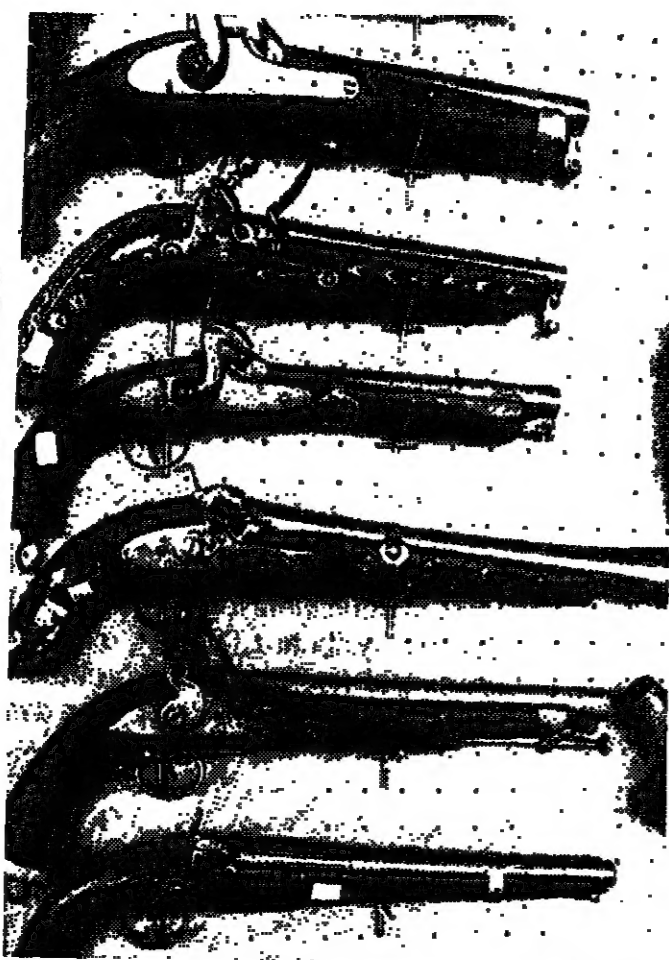
Older weapons are often damaged. Gunsmiths then have to consider whether they are worth repairing. Refinishing weapons or revarnishing their metal parts can reduce their value by as much as eighty per cent.

The composition of the old finishing materials is often unknown now. Even when the weapons were being made manufacturers used to guard their secret.

The original nature of the weapon must be preserved. Missing parts must be replaced by new ones that have been produced as accurately as possible according to the original method, involving painstaking work.

Good copies often cannot be distinguished from the original even by experts. This shows that capital investment in weapons demands a great deal of expertise. Laymen will need the advice of a good gunsmith. Not everything that is old and looks good is in fact genuine or suitable for capital investment.

Jacques Trachsler  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)



Pistols on show at the Stuttgart Weapons Fair

Low-number series or experimental series rise more quickly in price and in the first series any mistakes can turn the weapon into a rarity — as is the case with coins.

Series produced under licence are also rarities. These include the Colts produced by Rock Ols and Singer before the First World War and the German Parabellum pistols produced by Krieghoff or Vickers of Great Britain before the Second World War. These weapons produced under licence fetch twice the price of the normal model today.

After the boom in European military weapons collectors are already looking around for different fields. Initiated circles believe that private weapons will also rise in price in the near future.

Hunting weapons, rifles, especially the three and four-barrelled rifles that are no longer produced, and duelling pistols should soon be in great demand.

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(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)

A nineteenth century German uniform at the Weapons Fair

(Photos: Jörg-Peter Maucher)

## Hunting season opens with a bang

## DIE WELT

The hunting season began on 15 May for most of the quarter of a million hunters. A number of hunters had the holders of a hunting permit. A 6 CR, a wooden glider built in 1964, now be shot.

Grouse have been in season since April and have been fair game for every hunter as they are available.

The controversial battle with the game such as pheasant and driven into traps by beaters, less standard circus. Little chance of survival became. After the first two days of the gliding number of weapons used, by this autumn on 16 October, the weather improved his Ka 6 was no millions of the non-hunting faster longer able to compete with the synthetic.

Are hunters really the prey models, which cost more and more but claim to be? Or do they really faster. In the standard class he ended up that there are few other competitors and last, but still cared for Europe where hunters can come to Aunt Emily, the lady who may not much game. In many parts of the world has put in an appearance at Saxony there is more deer than many a gliding contest and this year made This country's hunting regime her presence felt for the first time at the thought of as ideal all over the national championships.

Most hunters are farmers. Whenever a pilot is dogged by particular a decline in their numbers. In a bad luck Dr Frowein of the Aero the costs involved they have Club presents him with either an umbrella hunting grounds — less a bottle of wine, commenting to the nine-year periods — and other delight of senior glider pilots that "Aunt 30,000 Marks or even double the difficulty is always there to lend you a reserve has enough small game to help when times are hard."

World champion Helmut Reichmann, a Roe deer is reckoned a small 29-year-old biology and art teacher from while fallow deer, red deer and wild boar, and 31-year-old aircraft designer are all big game. There is also Klaus Holighaus of Kirchheim, the man game and the umbrella term, who designed and constructed the Nimbus, a famous name among gliding enthusiasts, do not need Aunt Emily's terms along with complicated assistance.

Anyone who wants to master the art of hunting, he must first learn about breeding and preservation of game, nature conservation, dogs, hunting customs and history, so as not to be included among the per cent who fail the examination. In order to obtain a hunting permit, he must answer the two questions in Richard Blase's standard book "Die Jägerprüfung".

The candidate must be able to answer questions on the death of 200,000 game animals. More than twenty thousand road accidents involving pigeons with a fowling-piece. The number of accidents recorded annually.

Hunters, or people who think of themselves as hunters as they renewed their hunting permit for a further year from 1 April, have to pay for their hunting time pursuit, hobby or passion. A good double-barrelled shotgun costs a candidate should have one or two thousand Marks and a hand-made guns or none at all and rules on what needs in addition a gun licence.

It is far easier to obtain long-term insurance, hunting tax, compensation for damage done to crops by game, rent for order firms. Rifles and shotguns are carried when their owner is hunting. The only people allowed to hunt on the grounds, gamekeepers, who also costs money and driving to the hunting clubs.

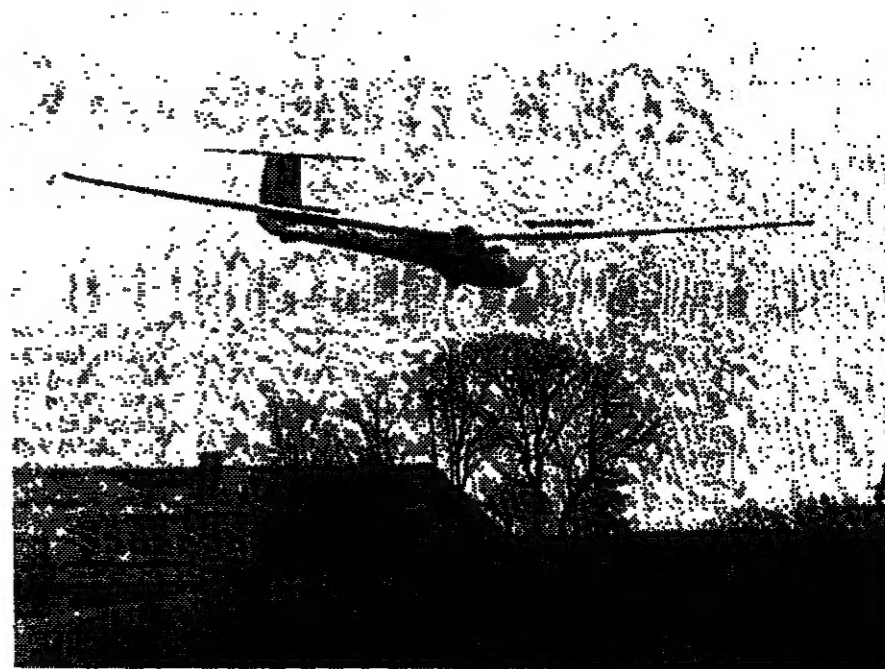
Hunting also has an economic side. More than 66 million Marks are every year by selling the game. More than 800,000 pheasants, many hares, some 300,000 wild and 500,000 roe deer are shot every year. Seven million Marks are received the sale of 25,000 roe deer and 10 million for the six thousand or so deer.

These estimates are based on figures recent years. Small game in particular.

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## SPORT

## Gliding is a popular sport but costs are prohibitive



A glider landing at the Bückeberg championships

(Photo: Nordbild)

Reichmann and his LS 1 C is invariably the outstanding pilot in the standard class. Also, to quote his good-natured and mostly well-to-do Swabian fellow-pilots, he is "the poorest of us." But, they add, "he can't half fly."

Reichmann is indeed one of the few first-rate West German glider pilots who is neither comfortably off nor a mathematician, physicist and designer in one, like the many outstanding members of university gliding clubs.

Reichmann does not fly his own glider. It is a club machine. Mind you, there can hardly be a manufacturer in the business who would not gladly provide him with one. A world champion is good for business.

hunting grounds demands outlay on petrol.

Does hunting give pleasure? Is the raising and killing of game a satisfying pursuit? Would it not be enough to have professional huntmen to keep down the number of animals? There are a lot of questions that can be asked, some are a thousand years old.

Is hunting a masculine sport? Is it cluttered up by a number of old German customs?

Is it really possible to look at things as simply as a huntsman from Lower Saxony: "There is much too much talk about the problems concerned with hunting. A lot of it comes from a misunderstanding love of animals and sentimentality. A huntsman has to be able to control himself. Come along with me at four o'clock next Sunday morning. You needn't shoot, you can just watch, but I bet you won't have had such a wonderful experience in years..." F. Gert Pohle

(Die Welt, 15 May 1971)

Continued from page 14

subject to local fluctuation because of weather or disease.

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Continued on page 15

time are already outdated in many cases. "What," he wonders, "about the 40,000-Mark gliders? Will they still be competitive in two years' time? Maybe we will then have aircraft that can increase or reduce by half their wing surface area. They will, of course, cost 80,000, 100,000 or 120,000 Marks.

"Continual improvements are doubtless to be welcomed but the sporting value of the open does, to say the least, tend to become a more doubtful quantity."

Brunswick university aero club is already in the process of constructing a superbird of this kind. It will have a wingspan of thirty metres (98.5ft).

Open class gliders are already taking up water as ballast. It is poured overboard in accordance with the thermals encountered. The Brunswick SB 8 has lead ballast, up to eighty kilograms of it. The snag is that it can hardly be jettisoned. A decision has to be taken beforehand.

Specials like these remain wishful thinking for most of the 25,000-odd members of the gliding section of the Federal Republic Aero Club, roughly 45 per cent of whom are youngsters.

They have assumed traumatic proportions for competition organisers too, witness the introduction of the so-called wingspan factor in the assessment of results in the open, a newcomer to this year's national championships, incidentally.

The idea is to assess the best performance in relative terms. The outcome is doubtful and controversial. Klaus Holighaus saved the organisers at Bückeberg a good deal of trouble, though. He was almost always the fastest but by no means always the day's winner — because of the wingspan factor.

A first-rate pilot and designer, he is nearly always a front runner. In the long run this is what counts. It is not only Nimbus II but pilot Klaus Holighaus and Holighaus is as much the king of the specials as Reichmann rules the roost in the standard class.

Yet both can be beaten. This country takes some beating for first-rate glider pilots flying first-rate machines.

K. Morgenstern  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 May 1971)

## Favourites come first at gliding championships

The favourites came first at the Bückeberg gliding championships. For the second time since 1968 world champion Helmut Reichmann of Esslingen in an LS 1 C won the standard class title with a total of 3,060.91 points, having come home first on two of the five days.

In the open 31-year-old Kirchheim engineer Klaus Holighaus won the national title for the first time in Nimbus II, a glider designed and built by himself. Holighaus came first twice and second once.

"Although the weather was not good enough to allow us to cover a three-corner point to point distance of 250 miles we can be satisfied with the results. The participants bore witness to their flying-talent," championship organiser Dr Ernst Frowein of Freiburg commented.

(Die Welt, 1 June 1971)

SA \$ 0.95	Colombia col. \$ 1.-	Formosa NT \$ 2.-	Indonesia Rp. 15.-	Malawi M. \$ 0.40	Paraguay P. \$ 0.50	G. 15.-	Sudan S. \$ 0.50	PT 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Brazzaville) C.F.A. 30.-	France F. \$ 0.50	Iran Ir. 10.-	Malaysia M. \$ 0.40	Peru P. \$ 0.50	Philippines P. \$ 0.50	Syria S. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
DA 0.50	Congo (Kinshasa) C.F.A. 30.-	Gabon Gab. \$ 0.50	Iraq Ir. 10.-	Mexico M. \$ 0.40	Poland P. \$ 0.50	Portugal P. \$ 0.50	Tanzania T. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
Ecu. 1.-	Costa Rica C.R. 10.-	Gambia G. \$ 0.50	Israel Is. 10.-	Morocco M. \$ 0.40	Romania R. \$ 0.50	Rhodesia R. \$ 0.50	Thailand T. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
\$ n 45.-	Cyprus C. 10.-	Germany G. \$ 0.50	Italy I. 10.-	Mozambique M. \$ 0.40	Rwanda R. \$ 0.50	Senegal S. \$ 0.50	Trinidad and Tobago T. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
10 c.	Czechoslovakia C.S. 10.-	Ghana G. \$ 0.50	Ivory Coast I.C. 10.-	Nepal N. \$ 0.40	Swaziland S. \$ 0.50	Seychelles S. \$ 0.50	Uganda U. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
\$ 2.-	Danmark D. \$ 0.50	Guinea G. \$ 0.50	Jamaica J. \$ 0.50	Netherlands N. \$ 0.50	Sierra Leone S.L. \$ 0.50	South Africa S.A. \$ 0.50	USA U.S. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
\$ 1.50	Denmark D. \$ 0.50	Guatemala G. \$ 0.50	Japan J. \$ 0.50	Netherlands Antilles N.A. \$ 0.50	St. Kitts S.K. \$ 0.50	South Korea S.K. \$ 0.50	USSR U.S.S.R. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
\$ 0.85	DR Congo D.R. \$ 0.50	Haiti H. \$ 0.50	Kenya K. \$ 0.50	Nicaragua N. \$ 0.50	Togo T. \$ 0.50	Spain S. \$ 0.50	Venezuela V. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
10 c.	Ecuador E. \$ 0.50	Honduras H. \$ 0.50	Libya L. \$ 0.50	Niger N. \$ 0.50	Tunisia T. \$ 0.50	Yugoslavia Y. \$ 0.50	Zambia Z. \$ 0.50	TA 5.00
\$ 0.50	El Salvador E.S. \$ 0.50	Hungary H. \$ 0.50	Liberia L. \$ 0.50	Nigeria N. \$ 0.50	Uruguay U. \$ 0.50			
\$ 0.50	Ethiopia E. \$ 0.50	Iceland I. \$ 0.50	Luxembourg L. \$ 0.50	Norway N. \$ 0.50				
\$ 0.50	Finland F. \$ 0.50	India I. \$ 0.50	Madagascar M. \$ 0.50	Pakistan P. \$ 0.50				